



Urban District Council  
OF  
Hampton Wick.

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**Annual Report**

OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
ON THE  
SANITARY CONDITION OF  
THE DISTRICT

**For the Year 1914.**

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TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE URBAN  
DISTRICT COUNCIL OF HAMPTON WICK.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my Sixth Annual Report on the Sanitary Circumstance, the Sanitary Administration and the Vital Statistics of the Urban District of Hampton Wick for the year 1914.

The year under review has been noteworthy in that during the latter six months this country has been engaged in a great war. Fortunately this circumstance had up to the end of the year not affected the health of this District adversely. New activities have been called into operation and due mention will be made of them in the course of this report.

## NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

The District is situated in the southern part of the County of Middlesex and is separated from the Borough of Kingston-on-Thames, which is in the County of Surrey, by the River Thames. A bridge which spans the river connects this District with the Borough of Kingston. This bridge has recently been widened and the work was completed during the summer. The two places are also connected by means of a railway bridge.

The District is bounded by the Urban District of Teddington on the North and by the Urban District of Hampton on the West. The Eastern and Southern aspects of the District are separated from the County of Surrey by the River Thames. The total area of the District comprises 1,315 acres. Of this area, 80 acres are covered by water. The greater portion of the District is contained within the Parks and Gardens belonging to the Royal Palace of Hampton Court. The whole of the Home Park is within the District and about half of Bushy Park. The remaining portion of the District is almost entirely occupied by houses and gardens. There is no waste land and hardly any meadow land outside the parks.

I am indebted to Mr. Shorter, a gentleman who has resided in this District for a great number of years, for an account of his observations on the rainfall for the year 1914. The total depth of rain amounted to 28·58 inches. In the previous year the total depth was three inches less, but in 1912, 29·46 inches were registered. This year the wettest month was December, 6·65 inches of rain being recorded. This is the heaviest fall recorded in any one month for the last five years. At the end of that month the river had risen considerably,

but had not reached the dimensions of a flood. March was also a rainy month, 4.27 inches being recorded. The driest month was January, only .58 inches being measured. April and September were also dry months, less than an inch of rain being recorded.

The following table gives the total depth of rain, the number of rainy days and the wettest and driest months for the last five years:—

		1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Total-Depth	...	28.49	24.60	29.46	25.34	28.58
Rainy Days	...	181	149	175	158	
Driest Month	...	Sept.	July	April	June	Sept.
Wettest Month	...	Dec.	Dec.	Aug.	Oct.	Dec.

### INHABITED HOUSES.

The number of inhabited houses on June 30th, 1914, including those situated on Crown Property, was approximately 571, as against 563 in the year 1913. During the year no new houses were erected but two were pulled down owing to the enlargement of the approach to the Kingston Bridge. A few houses are occupied by two or more separate families. In the latter part of the year three empty houses were given up to Belgian Refugees. Two large houses which had been unoccupied for some years have now been turned into residential flats. At the end of the year most of these flats were let. There are four institutions in the District which call for special mention. Two houses serve as Scattered Homes for children under the control of the Guardians of the

Kingston Union. One of them is occupied by boys and the other by girls. The third institution is a small private establishment for feeble-minded children, and the fourth consists of a boarding house where about fifty persons reside who are employees in a large business house in Kingston.

### POPULATION.

The last census was taken in April, 1911. The population then amounted to 2,417 persons with an average of 4·4 persons to a house. At the end of last June, 571 houses were inhabited. I have therefore estimated the population for the middle of the year at 2,512 persons. The estimate is obtained by multiplying 571 by 4·4.

The following table gives the enumerated population at the date of the census for the years 1881, 1891, 1901, 1911, and also the estimated population for the year 1914:—

POPULATION (Enumerated).				Population estimated middle 1914.
1881	1891	1901	1911	
2162	2378	2606	2417	2512

### BIRTHS.

The nett number of births belonging to the District amounted to 46, and the number actually registered in the District was 45. This brings the nett birth-rate to 18·31 per 1,000. This figure is higher than the corres-



ponding one of the previous four years. The births are classified in the following table:—

	Registered in the District.		Inward Transfer.		Total.
	Males.	Females	Males.	Females	
Legitimate ...	22	23	0	0	45
Illegitimate ...	0	0	0	1	1
Total ...	22	23	0	1	46

The term Inward Transfer is applied to an infant whose parent resides in the District but who was born in a Public Institution outside the District.

The birth-rates for this District compared with those of other districts, are given in the following table:—

	1912	1913	1914
England and Wales ...	23.8	23.9	23.6
London ... ..	24.7	24.5	24.6
County of Middlesex ...	23.6	23.0	—
District of Hampton Wick...	13.0	15.3	18.3
District of Hampton Wick, average for preceding 10 years ... ..	16.7	16.0	15.8

The table shows that the birth-rate in this District for this year is considerably higher than that of the two previous years and it is also higher than the average birth-rate for the preceding ten years. The averages for the preceding ten years as applied to this District show a tendency to decrease. The birth-rates for this District will be seen to be considerably lower than the corresponding rates for England and Wales, London and Middlesex. One reason for this may be the fact that in this District there are fewer persons of child-bearing age than in most other districts. The factor for age and sex distribution for this District bears this out to some extent, amounting as it does to '95.

## DEATHS.

The total number of deaths registered in the District amounted to 32. Of these, 13 were males and 19 were females. Three of these deaths related to persons belonging to other districts and are therefore not reckoned in the nett total. There were 13 residents of this District who died in other districts. Six of these were males and seven females. This brings the nett total of deaths of persons belonging to the district up to 42.

The following table shows more clearly how this total is arrived at:—

	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Deaths registered in the District	13	19	32
Deaths of Hampton Wick Residents occurring outside the District.			
(a) In Public Institutions—			
Kingston Union Infirmary	4	4	8
Victoria Hospital, Chelsea	—	1	1
Middlesex County Asylum,			
Wandsworth ... ..	1	—	1
Cottage Hospital, East			
Molesey ... ..	1	—	1
(b) In Private Houses ... ..	—	2	2
Complete Total...	19	26	45
Deaths of Non-Residents occurring in the District ... ..	3	—	3
By deducting the deaths of Non-Residents from the Complete Total, we obtain the Nett Total of all deaths belonging to the District ... ..	16	26	42

This gives a nett death-rate of 16·72 as against 12·92 last year and 11·9 for the previous ten years. This death-rate is very high and one has to go back 20 years before



anything like such a high death-rate is arrived at. In the year 1882 the death-rate was 20·35, and in 1884 it was 20·38. It is, however, only fair to state that prior to the year 1906 the deaths of residents occurring outside the District were not included, notwithstanding the fact that deaths of non-residents occurring in the District were often excluded. The corrected death-rate amounts to 15·86 and is obtained by applying to the nett death-rate the factor for correction for the age and sex distribution of the population for this District. The factor is supplied by the Registrar-General and is calculated upon the result of the census of 1911. In this way the influence of the peculiarity of the age and sex distribution of the population of this District is nullified.

The following table gives the death-rates for various localities:—

	1901	1913	1914
England and Wales... ..	16.9	13.4	13.6
London ... ..	18.7	14.2	14.4
County of Middlesex ...	14.0	10.5	—
Hampton Wick—			
Recorded Death Rate ...	13.8	12.9	16.7
Corrected Death Rate ...	14.2	12.3	15.9
Average Death-rate for preceding 10 years ...	12.9	11.3	11.9

It is seen that the death-rates of 1914 are somewhat higher than those of 1913.

In the following table is given a list of the various causes of the deaths occurring in the District:—

	Under 65 years of age.	65 years of age and over.	TOTAL.
Measles ... ..	1	—	1
Influenza ... ..	—	1	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	1	—	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	1	—	1
Cancer ... ..	3	3	6
Organic Heart Disease ...	3	6	9
Bronchitis ... ..	—	3	3
Pneumonia ... ..	1	2	3
Diarrhœa and Enteritis ...	2	—	2
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	—	3	3
Premature Birth ... ..	2	—	2
Violent Deaths ... ..	2	—	2
Diseases of the Arteries ...	5	1	6
Diseases of the Nervous System	1	—	1
Senile Decay ... ..	—	1	1
Total ... ..	22	20	42

On looking through this table it will be seen that nearly half the deaths relate to persons over 65 years of age, and if reference be made to Table III. at the end of the report it will be found that out of the 42 deaths, 34 were over 45 years of age. Three infants died who were under one year of age and there were four deaths in children between the ages of one and two years. One death occurred in a person whose age was between 25 and 45 years. With regard to the deaths in persons who were over 65 years of age, four were between 65 and 75, 12 between 75 and 85 and four were between 85 and 95, two of the latter being over 91 years of age. Sixteen deaths out of 42 in persons over 75 years of age is a very large proportion.

Looking now at the causes of these deaths, nine were due to Organic Heart Disease, six to Cancer, and five to Cerebral Hæmorrhage. This accounts for twenty of the deaths, ten being over 65 years of age, and the other ten being between the ages of 45 and 65 years.

With regard to the deaths of Non-Residents occurring in the District. There were three in all and the causes were as follows:—

					Between the ages of	
					5 and 15.	45 and 65.
Diseases of the Nervous System	...				1	—
Drowning	...	...	...	...	—	2
					1	2

Of the cases of death by drowning one was accidental and the other suicide.

None of the deaths occurred from any cause directly attributable to the war.

### INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Three deaths were registered. One from Enteritis, one from Marasmus and one from Premature Birth. This gives an Infantile Mortality of 65·22. The Infantile Mortality for the previous ten years amounts to 95·15.

The following table gives the Infantile Mortality of various localities:—

		1912	1913	1914
England and Wales	...	95	109	105
London	... ..	91	105	103
County of Middlesex	...	75	82	—
Hampton Wick	... ..	30	102	65
Hampton Wick, average for preceding 10 years	...	95	87	95

This table shows that this year the Infantile Mortality is below the average and it is distinctly lower than last year. There were no infantile deaths during the summer, they occurred in January, October and November.

The Notification of Births Act has not yet been adopted in this District. The question was very fully discussed but it was felt there was no real necessity for adopting it at the present time.

### PRINCIPAL EPIDEMIC DISEASES.

The Zymotic death-rate is based on the number of deaths from the principal infectious diseases, excluding Pulmonary Tuberculosis but including Epidemic Diarrhœa. There was one such death and this makes a zymotic mortality of 0·4 per 1,000, which is the same as last year.

### NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

There are now five diseases compulsorily notifiable in addition to the diseases enumerated in the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889. These five diseases are Plague, Cerebro-Spinal Fever, Poliomyelitis, Tuberculosis and Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

### SMALL-POX AND VACCINATION.

No case of Small-Pox was notified. Towards the end of August a memorandum was received from the Local Government Board detailing the steps requisite to be taken in the event of the notification of a case of Small-Pox, and also a memorandum on the steps specially requisite to be taken in places where this disease is prevalent. The chief points in these memoranda are:—

- (1) That each practitioner practising within the area where a case of Small-Pox has appeared, shall

be confidentially notified and also that the neighbouring Medical Officers of Health shall be notified.

- (2) Immediate removal of each patient to an isolation hospital.
- (3) Satisfactory disinfection of the infected house and contents, including persons who have been in contact with the patient.
- (4) The tracing and daily surveillance of all known contacts.
- (5) The immediate vaccination and revaccination of these contacts.

These memoranda were specially important in that it was feared that owing to the many refugees coming into this country towards the end of August, the disease might break out. Luckily up to the end of the year no case of Small-Pox had been notified in this neighbourhood. Owing to the great number of unvaccinated children now living in this district an epidemic of Small-Pox might easily arise even if stringent measures were taken to cope with the disease.

### SCARLET FEVER.

Twenty-nine cases were notified and this gives a case rate of 11·54. The number of cases notified is very large and has only been exceeded in recent years, in the year 1906, when 44 cases were notified. In the year 1909, 26 cases were notified. This year there were no deaths from this disease. Of the cases, two were between the ages of 1 and 5, 23 between the ages of 5 and 15. There were three cases in persons over the age of 15. Eight of these cases were removed to an Isolation Hospital.

Most of the cases occurred towards the end of January when ten children developed the complaint



almost simultaneously. Most of the children had been meeting each other at parties during the Christmas holidays and it is probable that they were infected from the same source, probably by a child who had the disease in a very mild form and who was not known to have the complaint. The milk supplied to the various houses was obtained from different sources and the children were not in the same classes at school. In six cases the children attended the Infants' School, in three cases the Girls' School and in one case the Boys' School, this last case appearing a week later than the others. Some of the cases were of rather a severe type. As soon as I was aware that this outbreak had occurred I informed the School Medical Officer. A few days later all the children attending the Infants' and Girls' School were examined by the School Medical Officer and myself in order that any undetected case might be brought to light. As a result we found one child to be suffering from a suspicious throat. A swabbing was taken and when examined the diphtheria bacillus was found. The schools were not closed. During the following month (March) seven more cases were notified, four occurring in the same house, and one was discovered convalescent and was desquamating. From March onwards sporadic cases cropped up, two in the beginning of April in the same house, two at the end of May in different houses and one at the end of September in the same house as one of the May cases. In the middle of November six children who attended the Palace School at Hampton Court contracted the disease. Four of them belonged to this District and two to another district. Those occurring in this District were mild cases. The school was disinfected but not closed. No further case occurred during the year.

The great difficulty experienced in dealing with the Scarlet Fever outbreaks which have occurred in recent years is the detection of mild cases. I think there is no



doubt that the disease is appreciably spread by such cases. They are only diagnosed with difficulty, often only when peeling is taking place and the child is feeling quite well. These cases are often detected by school teachers who are on the lookout for any suspicious peeling on the hands of children during epidemics.

### DIPHThERIA.

Three cases were notified, the case rate being 1·2. These cases occurred in January, February and June, all in different houses and in different parts of the district. One of these cases was detected by chance when the school children were examined during the Scarlet Fever epidemic at the beginning of February. One of the cases was of a very severe type but eventually recovered. All the children suffering from this complaint were injected with Anti-toxin Serum and also the contacts. In one case the drains were found to be defective and they were remedied.

### ENTERIC FEVER.

No case was notified. Early in August a memorandum was received from the War Office urging Medical Officers to use all their influence in securing as many volunteers as possible from among the mobilised forces for inoculation against Enteric Fever. Also the attention of Medical Officers was called to the excellent results obtainable in the treatment of Enteric Fever by means of Anti-Typhoid Vaccine.

### PUERPERAL FEVER.

No case was notified.

### ERYSIPELAS.

Two cases were notified, both in adults.

## CEREBRO SPINAL FEVER AND POLIOMYELITIS.

No cases were notified. Cases of Cerebro-Spinal Fever have been notified in various parts of the country so it is possible that such cases may make their appearance in the near future, especially as it seems to be on the increase. It has been observed that cases of Cerebro-Spinal Fever are apt to appear in the vicinity of places where troops are billeted. No troops have been billeted in this District, but they have been billeted at various times in neighbouring districts.

## TUBERCULOSIS.

Two cases were notified. One of the cases was notified four times, once privately and at other times by medical officers in various hospitals and sanatoria in which the patient was undergoing treatment. The other case was notified from a hospital where the patient had been treated as an out-patient. In this case the patient had no private medical attendant and shortly after left the neighbourhood. Both these patients were females and were between the ages of 15 and 25 years. In both cases the premises were visited, there was no overcrowding, nor were there any children in the house. There was no suspicion of the other inmates being affected. One death was registered as occurring from this complaint. The case had been notified in the previous year but the patient died in a private house outside the District. All the above-mentioned cases were cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

## OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

No case was notified. In February the Local Government Board issued a General Order with reference to the notification of this disease. These regulations are known as the Public Health (Ophthalmia

Neonatorum) Regulations, 1914, and they came into force on the first day of April. The notifications are made by doctors or midwives. In the regulations the expression Ophthalmia Neonatorum is defined as meaning "a purulent discharge from the eyes of an infant commencing within twenty-one days from the date of its birth." No special steps have been taken by me for the prevention of this disease but at the present time midwives and nurses are taught to cleanse the baby's eyes with some antiseptic, either a solution of Boracic Acid or, better still, by dropping into the baby's eyes soon after birth a few drops of a 2 per cent. solution of Silver Nitrate which kills any virus which may be present.

### MEASLES.

There was an outbreak of Measles in the latter part of July which lasted for about a month. The epidemic occurred just before the children were about to break up for the summer holidays, so the question of closing the schools did not arise. There was one death, a child aged a year and a quarter. Previous epidemics of this disease in this District have usually occurred in the spring or autumn. The fact that this outbreak occurred in the summer and during warm weather did not seem to me to materially lessen the severity of the cases.

### WHOOPIING COUGH.

A few sporadic cases of this complaint came under my notice. No death was registered from this cause.

### INFLUENZA.

One death was registered but in a very old man. There were a fair number of cases in the early part of the year.

## EPIDEMIC DIARRHŒA.

No cases came under my notice during the summer months. Two deaths from Diarrhœa were registered in November and December, but they seemed to be isolated cases. There was no prevalence of the disease at that time.

## MUMPS.

A few cases, about 17 in all, were notified to me by the School Authorities in January.

## CANCER.

Six deaths were registered, five dying within the district and one outside. All these cases were above the age of 45. Two were males and four females. In the latter cases the disease appeared primarily in the breast. Rooms which have been occupied by patients suffering from this disease should always be disinfected.

## ACTINOMYCOSIS.

Early in the year a letter was received from the County Medical Officer enclosing a report on Actinomycosis in Ox Tongues imported from the Argentine Republic. The report pointed out that although the disease usually occurred in cattle it might also affect the human subject. The local authority were therefore warned to be on the watch for any signs of this disease in tongues or the attached glands which were exposed for sale. Enquiries were made from the provision shops in the district but it appeared that such tongues were not being sold in the district.

## FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE.

A circular was received from the Local Government Board drawing the attention of the Medical Officer of

Health and the Sanitary Inspector to the symptoms of this disease and directing them to supervise the meat supply with a view to the detection of meat or offal showing signs of the disease. A leaflet was also issued by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries describing the symptoms of Foot-and-Mouth Disease in animals. No cases were detected in the District.

### BACTERIOLOGICAL WORK IN CONNECTION WITH INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

This work is undertaken by the Clinical Research Association. The following table shows the number of examinations carried out and the results:—

	Positive.	Negative.	Total.
For Diphtheria Bacilli	2	13	15
For Tubercle Bacilli ...	...	4	4
	2	17	19

### ISOLATION HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

Cases of Scarlet Fever or Diphtheria can be sent to Tolworth Isolation Hospital or to Hampton Isolation Hospital at the Council's expense. During the year three cases of Scarlet Fever were removed to Tolworth at your Council's expense. Cases of Infectious Disease are admitted into the London Fever Hospital, Islington, if paid for by private individuals. Five such cases suffering from Scarlet Fever were admitted from this District during the year. The fees are extremely moderate but according to the rules of the hospital, the fee must not be paid by a Public Authority.

The District has an arrangement with 15 other districts in Middlesex for provision for isolation of cases of Small-Pox at South Mimms. Arrangements have been



made for the immediate removal of any patient suffering from this disease to the Clare Hall Small-Pox Hospital at South Mimms.

### DISINFECTION.

Rooms requiring to be disinfected are fumigated or sprayed with a solution of Formalin. Infected linen or clothes are steeped in a solution of Izal. There is no special apparatus for baking or destroying infected articles such as mattresses. Where persons can afford it, they are advised to send such articles away and have them destroyed or disinfected. There are firms in the neighbourhood who carry out this work. I understand that nearly every other district in this county possesses a Steam Disinfecting Apparatus. The time will soon come when this District will have to take into consideration whether they should erect a Steam Disinfecting Apparatus or whether they should have an arrangement with some other body, public or private, whereby the disinfection or destruction of mattresses and clothing can be carried out.

### MIDWIVES ACT, 1912.

In connection with the recent Order of the Local Government Board with reference to the notification of Ophthalmia Neonatorum, a list of Midwives residing in this District was forwarded to me by the County Medical Officer. Only one name appeared on the list and on enquiry I found that she does not act as a midwife. The midwives practising in this District reside outside the district.

### HOUSING.

The estimated number of houses occupied and unoccupied in the District is about 614 and the estimated number within the limit rent applicable to this District



under Section 14 of the Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909, that is £15 per annum is 62. The number of occupied houses is reckoned at 571. During the year the houses occupied by the working classes have been inspected. No action was taken in any case under the Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909, but in 28 cases cautionary or intimation notices were given and four statutory orders were issued. In all cases these notices and orders were complied with. The defects necessitating these measures comprised leaky stack pipes, leaky roofs, windows out of order, unsafe flooring or ceilings, insanitary dust-bins, manure heaps adjacent to dwelling houses and defects connected with water closets. As has been pointed out in previous reports nearly all the dwelling houses let at rentals below £15 per annum are old houses, so the water closets are in most cases situated away from the main dwelling house. The defects found in connection with the water closets include cracked pans, broken seats, defective flushes and stopped drains. Nearly all the houses occupied by the working classes have a plentiful supply of fresh air and many have quite large gardens attached. The water supply is very good and nearly every cottage possesses a sanitary dust-bin. In no case did I come across any instance of overcrowding and I think the number of houses for the working classes are sufficient. The following tabular statement is appended by request of the Local Government Board. Other tables relating to this work will be found at the end of the report:—

The number of dwelling-houses inspected under and for the purposes of Section 17 of the Act of 1909 ... ..	120
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The number of dwelling-houses which on inspection were considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... ..	0
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The number of representations made to the Local Authority with a view to the making of closing Orders	...	...	...	...	0
The number of closing Orders made	...	...	...	...	0
The number of dwelling-houses the defects in which were remedied without the making of closing Orders	...	...	...	...	0
The number of dwelling-houses which after the making of closing Orders were put into a fit state for human habitation	...	...	...	...	0

No new houses were built during the year, but in two cases where large houses had been turned into flats in the previous year, occupation was effected during this year. In addition the stables of one of these large houses was turned into a dwelling-house. The owners requested me to inspect these flats, as exemption from Inhabited House Duty was claimed under Sections 26, 53 and 54, c. 8 and Section 11, 3 Edward VII., c. 46. It is the duty of the Medical Officer of Health, on the request of a person liable to pay the house duty on a house comprising separate dwellings of annual values not exceeding £40, to examine the house, and if it is constructed so as to afford suitable accommodation for each of the families or persons residing in it and due provision is made for their sanitary requirements, to certify the fact in order that remission of the whole or part of the duty may be obtained.

In both cases certificates were given.

Two houses were demolished to make way for the Kingston Bridge Improvement.

## TENEMENT HOUSES AND HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

There is now only one in the district. It was inspected and found to be in fair repair.

## COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There is one. It was periodically inspected and found to be kept in a satisfactory way. There are two sleeping rooms and there is accommodation for three male persons in each room.

## WATER SUPPLY.

The whole district is supplied with water from the Metropolitan Water Board. There are about thirty houses in the District exclusive of those in the Royal Parks which are supplied with well water. Two samples of well water were submitted to me during the year for analysis and in both cases the results were satisfactory. In one case the water from a well in Bushy Park was analysed by the Clinical Research Association. A house in the park where a case of diphtheria had occurred was supplied with water from this well. When the child recovered from the disease, the drains were examined by H.M. Office of Works and they were repaired. The testing of the well water was referred to your Council. We collected the samples which were sent to the Clinical Research Association on behalf of H.M. Office of Works. The results were satisfactory.

Three notifications were received from the Engineer's Department of the Metropolitan Water Board to the effect that there was cessation of water supply to unoccupied houses or to houses in respect of which there was non-payment of water rate. These premises were inspected and it was found that no nuisance had arisen.

## SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

The sewage is dealt with at the Kingston Sewage Works. It is driven by means of compressed air over the Railway Bridge into the Sewage Works. One or

two breakdowns with the ejectors occurred during the year which were quickly repaired. No complaints were received. There are three privies in the District, not including those in the Royal Parks, and also a closet without a water supply which is connected with the main drainage system. The temporary earth closets which were provided in connection with the Kingston Bridge Widening Works on ground belonging to H.M. Office of Works gave rise to no nuisance. They were demolished in the summer.

### PUBLIC URINALS AND LAVATORIES.

There are five available for the General Public. They were frequently inspected and were found to be kept in a cleanly condition. All these urinals have been provided by owners of public-houses.

### ROADS.

The Kingston Bridge Widening was completed in the summer and the existing roadway was considerably widened, together with the approaches. Two houses were demolished in order to carry this out. After the war commenced the motor traffic sensibly diminished on most of the roads in the district so that they were not cut up to the extent they usually are. Sandy Lane and Hampton Court Road needed repairing at the end of the year and the work will be taken in hand during the ensuing year. Nothing further has been done towards the making up of Normansfield Avenue except that the footpath has been kerbed, some trees taken down and an extra lamp erected.

### HOUSE REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

This is collected weekly. A letter was received from the occupier of a flat complaining that the refuse

was not collected sufficiently often to prevent objectionable smells from the refuse of the adjoining flats. Your Council considered the matter but a more frequent collection was found to be impossible in these times. The house refuse is disposed of by being collected in covered carts and tipped on to land which is at a distance from any dwelling-house.

### DAIRIES, MILKSHOPS AND COWSHEDS.

There is one cowkeeper in the District and he usually keeps twelve cows. The premises are periodically inspected and were invariably found to be kept in a cleanly condition. The condition of the cows was also satisfactory. This was also borne out by the periodical reports of the Council's Veterinary Inspector. There are two dairies. Both were periodically inspected and were found to be kept properly. The milk supplied by these dairies in addition to the local supply comes from the Salisbury Dairy Company.

### SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

There is one in the District. It was periodically inspected and was found to be kept in a cleanly condition. No carcasses or parts of carcasses were condemned for Tuberculosis.

### OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are none in the District.

### UNSOUND FOOD.

A sample of bacon was submitted to me. It was not of good quality but I could not certify it to be unsound. The premises of the provision store where the bacon was obtained were inspected. The sanitary condition of the house and the places where the provisions were stored were found to be satisfactory.



## FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

There are seven factories in the District, namely:—

Brass Foundries	...	...	...	2
Motor Works	...	...	...	3
Polishing Cloth Works	...	...	...	1
Safety Non-Explosive Reservoir Co.	...	...	...	1
				—
				7
				—

There are 9 Workshops in the District, namely:—

Bakehouses	...	...	...	2
Boatbuilding Works	...	...	...	2
Dressmaking and Millinery Estab-				
lishments	...	...	...	2
Photographic Works	...	...	...	1
Model Aeroplane Works	...	...	...	1
Works for the Manufacture of Fire				
Lighters	...	...	...	1
				—
				9
				—

The Workplaces include the following:—

Restaurants	...	...	...	9
Coffee Shops	...	...	...	1
Timber Yard	...	...	...	1
Stable Yard	...	...	...	1
Place for the Manufacture of Cinema-				
tograph Films	...	...	...	1
				—
				13
				—

The Factories, Workshops and Workplaces were all inspected and were found to be in a satisfactory condition.



## BAKEHOUSES.

There are two in the District. They were periodically inspected and were found to be kept properly.

## LAUNDRIES.

There are about eight in the district and they are domestic laundries. They were inspected and the sanitary arrangements were found to be in a satisfactory condition.

## ADOPTIVE ACTS AND BY-LAWS.

There is no alteration to record. A list will be found at the end of the report in the first table dealing with sanitary work.

## MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

There are four schools. The Boys', the Girls' and the Infants', situated in Hampton Wick proper, and there is also a school in the Palace Grounds at Hampton Court, for infants and children up to the second standard. The medical inspection of the school children is carried out by the County Authority. During the year the following notifications of infectious disease were received by me from the School Teachers:—

Disease.	Department.	Number of Notifications.
Measles	Infants	23
Scarlet Fever	Boys	1
	Girls	2
Diphtheria	Girls	1
Mumps	Boys	2
	Girls	6
	Infants	9
		—
	Total	44
		—

The following notifications were forwarded by me to the School Medical Officer and to the School Teachers:—

Disease.	No. of Notifica- tions.	Cases Excluded.				Contacts Excluded.				Total Exclu- sions.
		Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Palace.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Palace.	
Diphtheria ...	3	—	1	1	—	2	3	1	—	8
Scarlet Fever	16	1	5	7	4	4	3	5	3	32
	19	1	6	8	4	6	6	6	3	40

The Schools were inspected periodically and at the times of the epidemics. The sanitary conditions and the water supply were found to be quite satisfactory.

## ARRANGEMENTS AND ACTIVITIES CALLED INTO OPERATION ON ACCOUNT OF THE WAR.

No changes in the Sanitary Staff were made in consequence of the war. Up to the end of the year no troops were billeted or encamped in the District. Several circulars relating to such a contingency were received in the latter part of the year. These circulars contained suggestions and regulations to enable co-operation to take place between the Civil and Military Sanitary Services which would have to be carried out under such circumstances. Numerous inspections were made by me, accompanied by the Sanitary Inspector, after the war broke out. Such inspections were more especially directed to conditions likely to favour infection, such as dung heaps, stagnant water, ash pits and middens.

Numerous meetings of the Council were held after war was declared and a Committee was formed consisting of residents interested in this work. This committee was styled "The Hampton Wick War Emergency Committee."

At first it was imagined that measures for relief might have to be proceeded with in the following directions:—

- (1) Issue of leaflets regarding food values, advising housewives how they can spend their money to the best advantage and thus obtain the maximum of nutrition at a minimum of cost.
- (2) The planting of vegetables.
- (3) Free medical attendance on dependants of Reserve Men.
- (4) Free medical attendance where necessary on other poor persons.
- (5) Red Cross Work.
- (6) Establishment of Hospitals or Convalescent Homes for sick and wounded.

The Committee having been formed carried out the following work:—

The dependants of soldiers and sailors were helped financially. They were also given free medical attendance.

Poor persons suffering indirectly on account of the war were helped.

Up to the end of the year there was very little unemployment nor was the financial distress among the lower classes at all great.

Towards the end of August a great number of Belgian Refugees entered this country. The Committee, with the aid of other residents in the District, managed

to furnish an empty house. About 13 Refugees were installed in this house in November. A fund was raised for keeping the Refugees for six months.

A Ladies' Voluntary Aid Detachment was formed towards the end of the year, and the question of forming a hospital for wounded soldiers was then being discussed.

### BELGIAN REFUGEES.

In addition to the house above mentioned there are two others given up to Belgian Refugees. The rent of one of these houses is paid for out of the Refugee Fund. There were in all about twenty-eight in the district at the end of the year. No case of infectious disease occurred among them, and on the whole there was very little sickness.

### LEGISLATION.

One set of regulations issued by the Local Government Board came into force during the year.

"The Public Health (Ophthalmia Neonatorum) Regulations, 1914," issued on February 5th, 1914, came into operation April 1st, 1914.

In conclusion I must express my thanks to the Chairman and Members of your Council for the careful way in which you have considered the various suggestions I have put forward during the year, and also to your Officers for the very efficient services they have rendered to me in the execution of my duties.

I am, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,  
Your obedient Servant,

H. A. GÜNTHER,  
M.B.Lond., M.R.C.S.Eng., L.R.C.P.Lond.,  
*Medical Officer of Health.*

*April, 1914.*

## INQUESTS.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Sex.</i>	<i>Cause of Death.</i>
Feb. 1st .....	62 .....	M. ....	Suicide by drowning himself whilst temporarily of unsound mind. P.M.
Aug. 9th.....	44 .....	M. ....	Accidental drowning.

## RAINFALL IN 1914.

At Park House, Hampton Wick, in the County of Middlesex.

Rain Gauge, Diameter of Funnel, 5 inches.

Height of top of Funnel above ground, 1 foot.

Above Sea Level, 28 feet.

<i>Month.</i>					<i>Total depth inches.</i>
January	...	...	...	...	0·58
February	...	...	...	...	2·58
March	...	...	...	...	4·27
April	...	...	...	...	0·91
May	...	...	...	...	1·30
June	...	...	...	...	3·06
July	...	...	...	...	2·00
August	...	...	...	...	1·81
September	...	...	...	...	0·90
October	...	...	...	...	1·42
November	...	...	...	...	2·80
December	...	...	...	...	6·65
Total					28·58

(Signed) ARTHUR SHORTER.

# ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1914.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HAMPTON WICK  
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present to you my fifth Annual Report of the work carried out by me as your Sanitary Inspector.

## *Inspections—*

Complaints received and attended to	...	7
Number of premises inspected owing to complaint	... ..	7
House to house inspection	... ..	224
Premises under periodical inspection	...	23
Total number of inspections and re-inspections		298

## *Notices—*

Roofs repaired	... ..	2
Eaves gutters	... ..	2
Rainwater pipes repaired	... ..	2
New dust-bins provided	... ..	11

## *Schools—*

Number in district	... ..	3
Frequency of inspection	... ..	monthly
Number found defective	... ..	none

## *Slaughter Houses—*

Number in district	... ..	1
Number of inspections	... ..	12
Frequency of limewashing	... ..	Six times a year

## *Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops—*

Number of cowsheds in district	... ..	1
Number of cows kept	... ..	12
Number of dairies	... ..	2
Number of visits paid	... ..	4



*Drainage and Water Supply—*

Drains tested	...	...	...	...	2
Drains cleared	...	...	...	...	4
New waste pipes fixed	...	...	...	...	2
Waste pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	0
Water closets unstopped	...	...	...	...	4

*Infectious Diseases—*

Number of cases notified	...	...	...	36
Rooms disinfected	...	...	...	28

*Factory and Workshops Act—*

Number in district	...	...	...	29
Number of inspections	...	...	...	58

*Urinals available for the general public—*

Number in district	...	...	...	5
Inspected periodically and found satisfactory.				

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

PERCY TAYLOR, M.R.San.Inst.,

*Sanitary Inspector.*



TABLE I.—For the Whole District of Hampton Wick.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS		NETT. DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Un-corrected Number	Nett.		Number.	Rate.	of Non-residents registered in the District.	of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of Age		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1000 Netl. Births	Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1909 ...	2417	47	—	19.45	32	13.24	4	7	1	21.28	35	14.48
1910 ...	2417	39	—	16.18	20	8.27	3	5	0	0	22	9.10
1911 ...	2417	30	31	12.83	26	10.76	5	4	7	225.81	25	10.34
1912 ...	2455	32	33	13.03	26	10.59	3	7	1	30.30	30	12.22
1913 ...	2477	38	39	15.34	21	8.48	1	12	4	102.57	32	12.92
1914 ...	2512	45	46	18.31	32	12.74	3	13	3	65.22	42	16.72

Area of District in acres (land and inland water), 1315.

Total population at all ages 2417.

Total families or separate occupiers, 514.

} Census, 1911.



DISTRICT OF HAMPTON WICK, COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.—SANITARY WORK, 1914.

i.

Enumerate (1) Adoptive Acts, (2) By-laws in force in District.	Particulars as to Staff employed in Sanitary Department, specify if Inspectors are engaged in any other duties, and if so, what?	Inspections.*					Action taken (other than under H. and T.P. Act).				Dwelling Houses and Action under H. and T.P. Act, 1909.								
(1) ADOPTIVE ACTS. Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890 (Part III). Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890. Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890 (Part III). Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907 (Parts II., III., IV., V., VII. (Sections 81 (parts) and 86), VIII. and IX).	One Sanitary Inspector who also holds the post of Surveyor. He is assisted by a labourer from the Surveyor's Depart- ment when testing drains.  The Mortuary is looked after by the Council's Engineer.	Number of Premises Inspected on Complaint.	Number of Premises Inspected in connection with Infectious Diseases.	Number of Premises under Periodical Inspection.	Houses Inspected from House- to-House (H. and T.P. Act, Sect. 17).	Total Number of Inspections and Re-inspections made.	Cautionary or Intimation Notices Given.	Statutory Orders Issued.	Summonses Served.	Convictions Obtained.	Number of Houses dealt with under Sect. 15.	Number of Houses found to be in a state Dangerous or Injurious to Health (Sect. 17).	Number of Representations made by M.O.H. (Sect. 17).	Number of Houses made habitable without Closing Orders.	Number of Closing Orders made by L.A. (Sect. 17).	Number of Houses closed Voluntarily.	Number of Closing Orders determined after Repairs (Sect. 17).	Number of Houses Demolished (a) by order of L.A. (Sect. 17), (b) Voluntarily.	Illegal Underground Rooms Vacated.
(2) BY-LAWS. 1894—Slaughter Houses. 1894—Prevention of Nuisances arising from :— (a) Snow, filth, dust, ashes and rubbish ; (b) The keeping of animals on any premises so as to be injurious to health. 1901—Part II. Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890 (posts, wires, tubes, etc., in Public Streets). 1905—New Streets and Buildings. 1906—Common Lodging Houses.		7	23	34	224	298	28	4	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(a) 0 (b) 0	0

\* N.B.—(3) Includes all classes of premises under periodical supervision, such as Cowsheds, Dairies, Slaughterhouses, Workshops and Workplaces, &c.  
(5) Includes all visits and re-visits made by Sanitary Inspectors in connection with 1—4.





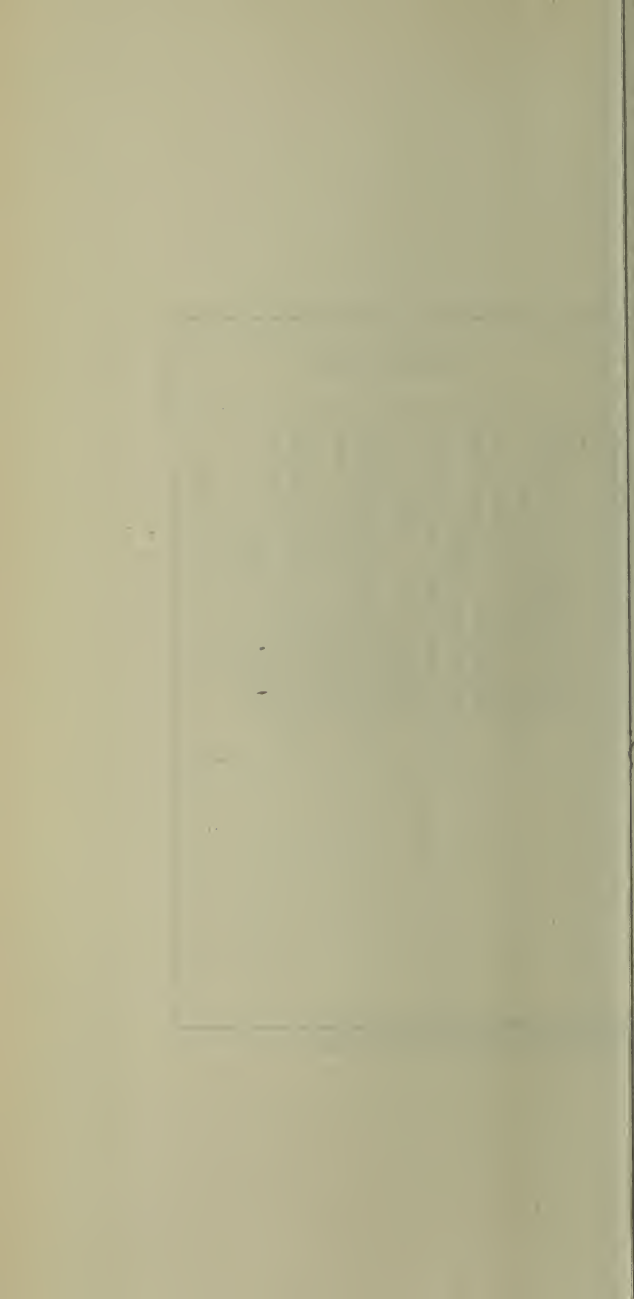
ii.

DISTRICT OF HAMPTON WICK, COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.—SANITARY WORK, 1914.

Houses let in Lodgings. (Tenement Houses.)		Common Lodging Houses.		Canal Boats used as Dwellings.		Movable Dwellings, Caravans, Tents, &c.			Bakehouses.		Slaughter-houses.			Cow-sheds.				Dairies and Milkshops.			* Unsound Food.									
Number Registered under Bye-Laws.	Number of Contraventions.	Number Registered under Bye-Laws.	Accommodation—Male.	Number of Inspections made.	Number registered under the Acts.	Number of Contraventions of Regulations.	Number Observed during the Year.	Number of Nuisances therefrom Abated.	Number Removed from District.	Number in District.	Contraventions of Factory Acts.	Number on Register.	Number of Inspections made.	Frequency of Inspection.	Contraventions of Bye-Laws.	Number on Register.	Number of Inspections made.	Frequency of Inspection.	Contraventions of Regulations.	Number of Milch Cows in District.	Number on Register.	Number of Inspections made.	Frequency of Inspection.	Contraventions of Regulations.	Meat (including organs) seized and surrendered. (Approximate weight in pounds.)	Poultry and Game seized and surrendered. (Approximate weight in pounds.)	Fish seized and surrendered. (Approximate weight in pounds.)	Fruit and Vegetables seized and surrendered. (Approximate weight in pounds.)	Other Articles seized and surrendered. (Approximate weight in pounds.)	Method of disposal.
1	..	1	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	2	0	1	12	Monthly.	..	1	2	Twice a year	..	12	2	4	Twice a year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

\* Note as regards Unsound Food.—Statement should be made in the body of Report as to the disposal of the same.

\* Note as regards Unsound Food.—Statement should be made in the body of Report as to whether articles were seized and condemned by a Magistrate ; were seized and destroyed by consent or voluntarily surrendered.



## DISTRICT OF HAMPTON WICK, COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.—SANITARY WORK, 1914.

iii.

Offensive Trades.			Water Supply and Water Service.										Drainage and Sewerage of existing Buildings.												
Number of Premises in District.	Number of Inspections made.	Contraventions of Bye-Laws.	Wells.		Percentage of Houses supplied from Public Water Service.	Cisterns.		Draw-Taps placed on Mains.	Percentage of Houses supplied on Constant System.	No. of Samples obtained for analysis.		Water Closets.		Percentage of Houses provided with Water Closets.	Drains.							Cesspools.		Percentage of Houses Draining into Sewers.	
			New Sunk.	Cleansed, Repaired, &c.		New Provided.	Cleansed, Repaired, Covered, &c.			From Local Wells.	From Public Supply.	Number of Water Closets substituted for Dry Receptacles.	Repaired, Supplied with Water, or otherwise Improved.		Examined, Tested, Exposed, &c.	Unstopped, Repaired, Trapped, &c.	Waste Pipes, Rain Water Pipes Disconnected, Repaired, &c.	New Soil Pipes or Ventilating Shafts fixed.	Existing Soil Pipes or Ventilating Shafts repaired.	Disconnecting Traps or Chambers inserted.	Reconstructed.	Rendered Impervious, Emp-tied, Cleansed, &c.	Abolished, and Drain connected to Sewer.		
::	::	::	::	::	90	1	1	::	100	2	0	::	7	100	2	4	2	::	::	::	::	::	98.5		

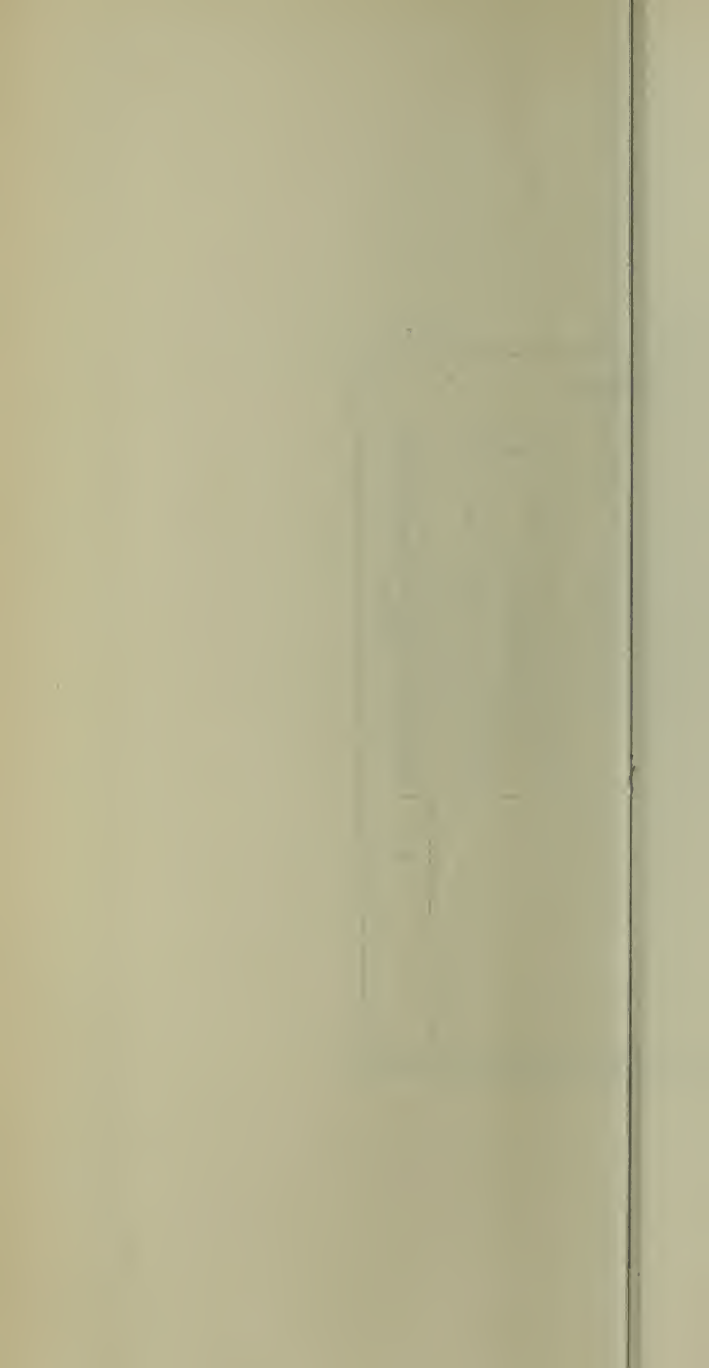








TABLE II.—Cases of Infectious Disease Notified during the Year 1914,  
in the Urban District of Hampton Wick.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.							Total Cases Notified in Each Locality.			Total Cases Removed to Hospital.
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.									
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and upwards.			
Small-pox ..											
Cholera (C)											
Plague (P.)											
Diphtheria (includ- ing Membranous Croup) ...	3		2	1		2					8
Erysipelas ...	2										
Scarlet Fever ...	29	2	23	3	1						
Typhus Fever ...											
Enteric Fever . .											
Relapsing Fever .											
(R)											
Continued Fever .											
(C)											
Puerperal Feve' ...											
Cerebro-spinal . .											
Meningitis . . .											
Polionyelitis ...											
Ophthalmia . . .											
Neonatorum . . .											
Pulmonary . . .											
Tuberculosis . . .	2			2							1
Other forms of . .											
Tuberculosis ...											
Totals ...	36	2	25	6	1	2					9

Isolation Hospital or Hospitals, { Hampton Isolation Hospital in Hampton provided by Hampton District Council.  
Sanatoria, &c.... { Tolworth Isolation Hospital in Surbiton provided by Tolworth Joint Hospital Board.



TABLE III.—Hampton Wick District.  
Causes of, and ages at, Death during the Year 1914.

1. CAUSES OF DEATH.	NETT DEATHS AT THE SUBJOINED AGES OF "RESIDENTS" WHETHER OCCURRING WITHIN OR WITHOUT THE DISTRICT.									II. TOTAL DEATHS WHETHER OF "RESI- DENTS" OR "NON- RESIDENTS" IN INSTI- TUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.
	2 All ages.	3 Under 1.	4 1 & under 2.	5 2 & under 5.	6 5 & under 15.	7 15 & under 25.	8 25 & under 45.	9 45 & under 65.	10 65 & upwards.	
All Causes } Certified ...	42	3	4				1	14	20	
Uncertified										
Enteric Fever ...										
Small-pox ...										
Measles ...	1		1							
Scarlet fever ...										
Whooping-cough...										
Diphtheria & Croup										
Influenza ...	1								1	
Erysipelas ...										
Phthisis (Pulmonary										
Tuberculosis) ...	1						1			
Tuberculous										
Meningitis										
Other tuberculous										
diseases ...	1		1							
Cancer, malignant										
disease ...	6							3	3	
Rheumatic fever ...										
Meningitis										
Organic H <sup>rt</sup> Disease	9							3	6	
Bronchitis...	3								3	
Pneumonia (all f <sup>ms</sup> )	3		1						2	
Other diseases of										
respiratory organs										
Diarrhœa & Enteritis	2	1	1							
Appendicitis and										
Typhlitis ...										
Cirrhosis of liver ...										
Alcoholism ...										
Nephritis and										
Bright's Disease...	3								3	
Puerperal fever ...										
Other Accidents and										
Diseases of Preg-										
nancy & Parturition										
Congenital Debility										
& Malformation,										
including Prema-										
ture Birth ...	2	2								
Violent Deaths, ex-										
cluding Suicide..	2							2		
Suicide ...										
Other Defined Dis-										
eases ...	8							6	2	
Diseases ill-defined										
or unknown ...										
Totals ...	42	3	4				1	14	20	





TABLE IV.—Hampton Wick District.

Infantile Mortality during the year 1914. Deaths from stated causes at various ages under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All Causes	{ Certified ... Uncertified ...	1				1		1		1	3
{ Small-pox ... ..											
{ Chicken-pox ... ..											
{ Measles ... ..											
{ Scarlet Fever ... ..											
{ Whooping Cough ... ..											
{ Diphtheria and Croup ... ..											
{ Erysipelas ... ..											
{ Tuberculous Meningitis ... ..											
{ Abdominal Tuberculosis ... ..											
{ Other Tuberculous Diseases											
{ Meningitis ( <i>not Tuberculous</i> )											
{ Convulsions ... ..											
{ Laryngitis ... ..											
{ Bronchitis ... ..											
{ Pneumonia (all forms) ... ..											
{ Diarrhœa ... ..											
{ Enteritis ... ..										1	1
{ Gastritis ... ..											
{ Syphilis ... ..											
{ Rickets ... ..											
{ Suffocation, overlying ... ..											
{ Injury at Birth ... ..											
{ Atelectasis ... ..											
{ Congenital Malformations..											
{ Premature Birth ... ..		1				1					1
{ Atrophy, Debility and											
{ Marasmus ... ..								1			1
{ Other Causes ... ..											
		1				1		1		1	3

Nett { Legitimate, 45.  
Births in the year { Illegitimate, 1.

Nett { Legitimate Infants, 3  
Deaths in the year of { Illegitimate ,, 0



# FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORK- PLACES AND HOMEWORK.

## 1.—INSPECTION.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions
Factories ... .. (Including Factory Laundries)	14	Nil.	Nil.
Workshops ... .. (Including Workshop Laundries)	18	Nil.	Nil.
Workplaces ... .. (Other than Outworkers' premises included in Part III. of this Report)	26	Nil.	Nil.
Total ... ..	58	Nil.	Nil.

## 2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*</i>				
Want of Cleanliness ...				
Want of Ventilation ...				
Overcrowding ... ..				
Want of drainage of floors...				
Other Nuisances ... ..				
Sanitary accommodation —				
Insufficient ... ..	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Unsuitable or defective.				
Not separate for sexes...				
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—</i>				
Breach of special sanitary re- quirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100).				
Total ... ..				

\* Including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7, and 8, of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.



### 3.—HOME WORK.

NATURE OF WORK.	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.										OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES, SEC. 108.		
	Lists received from Employers.						Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending lists.	Prosecutions.		Numb'r of Inspections of Out-work's premises.	In-stances	Notices Prose-cutions.	
	Sending twice in the year.		Sending once in the year.		Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists.	Failing to send lists.							
	Outworkers.		Outworkers.				Lists.	Con-trac-tors.	Work-men.	NIL			
	Lists.	Con-trac-tors.	Work-men.	Lists.	Con-trac-tors.	Work-men.							
Wearing Apparel—													
(1) making, &c. ...													
(2) cleaning and washing ...													
Total ...													





## 4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (S. 131) at the end of the Year.						Number.
Important classes of work- shops, such as workshop bakehouses, may be enu- merated here.	{	Bakehouses	...	...	...	2
		Boatbuilding Works	...	...	...	2
		Dressmakers and Milliners	...	...	...	2
		Photographic Works	...	...	...	1
		Model Aeroplane Works	...	...	...	1
		Works for Manufacture of Firelighters	...	...	...	1
Total number of Workshops on Register						9

## 5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 133, 1901)	NIL.
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 5, 1901)	
Other	
Underground Bakehouses (S. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during the year	
In use at the end of the year	

